Chapter 1:-1 1 What is the Internet? allo ar a dros breating 1. "A nuts and bolts" View: is a Computer Net work that inter connects hundreds of millions of computing. main Component of Computer Network: (1-4 - J). . millions of Connected Computing devices. Nosts = end systems . running net work apps. · Communication links (media). - Lipen syx ill by toush . Wrie (fiber, copper) . Wirless. (vadio, statellite). · Packet switches (- litel 4: 75) Routers, switches) integratione · Inter connected ISPS (Internet services provider). مزود ی خد ال مرست می شرکات · Protocols Control. sending and receiving of data like: TCP/IP/HTTp/skxpe. . Internet standards. RCp:-Request for Comments protocols like gules lits I ETF: Internet Engineering Task Force ing a inspection. It is a coming. 2. "A service Description" Viewi-Web, Social network, instant messaging, voiceover-Iplanis Video streaming, destributed games, Pertopeer (p2p) file sharing, television over the internet. Joes il fre c'hell tou end system il kotoes e tente so API : Application programming interface.

hooks: allow-sending and receiving app programs.

3). What is protocol?

The was in action of ac

2) The Network Edge.

we look to edge network and components

end systems:

. desktop computers pc, Macs, linux boxes.

. servers

. mobile computers labtops, smartphones, tablets.

. end systems = host

. hosts:- Clients + servers

edge router:

edge networks Core networks in the home network, mobile network, insititutional network

ELANT TO SEE COUNTY OF SEE

. DSL (digital subscribing line);
takes digital data and Translates it to high frequency
tones for transmission over telephoe wires to central.
office, the analog signals from many such houses
are translated back into digital format at the
DSLAM (1-12 xxx)

. Use existing telephone line to central office DSLAM!-

-data over DSL phone line goes to Internet -Voice over DSI is is not telephone net . The residential telephone line Carries both data and traditional telephone signals simultaneously , Which are encoded at different frequencies:-. A high-speed downstream Channel, 50 kt --- 1 MHZ . A medium-speed up stream channel, 4ktz --- Soktz . An ordinary two-way telephonechannel, 0 -- 41/2 e Dil Alle Die alle out of de Die Volle out of in all to the just so ينوسن الو مت (انفر المار الفر المار). La frequency division multiplexing: different channels transmitted in diffrent frequency bands. . The DSL Standars · down stream 240 Mbps 1) the last the state of the last the l . Hfc (Hybird fiber Coax):-System Il is Jos Coax (tiber is 15 (انظر الرسه بالرسوع الم) CMTS (cable modern termination system) in up stream 2 Mbps · down stream 30 Mbps. channal (upstream, down stream) with I HFC II was CMTS.
Central office I long of the I was all as I will all home network :- [Ethernet] [1-16,6] عادة يستخوع في السركات والجاهات و ... Ethernet switch Josepo end system 11.

· Wireless LANS: عي نما ق منهي في البيت مثلاً looft Asling clied . IEEE 802.11 6/9 (wifi): M(34) M6/0s = R. · Wide-area Wireless accession description of the state o Musicos 200 1 1 Mps content. (LTE; 4G), 3G JIA was elected و معدل السرعة تزير عن المحاومة نمثل ف البيل الرابع المحالية الكانية . ا ميجا بايت في الكانية . 2. physical Media : Coaxial, fiber II no zisopésmi HFC...

Copper vive permet, Del...

radio spectrum Il portus mobile accers. physical media chain g hubitagy I - boll a source 4 hold predice 1. guided media.

I wisted pair Copper (TP) (isstell) Estegory 5: 100 Mbps + 1 Gpbs Ethernet Gotegory bi- lo Gpbs. · Coaxial Cable. (C34) idel) twin on thallolusty over block in the or wit Themal of which with the bidirectional of . broadband:- HFC. -multiple channels on Cable.

Chapter 1-2
. Fiber-optic Cable:
glass fiber Carrying light pulses, each
pulse abit - سرعات عاليه نقل إلى عسرات و مئات الد عام ك - و حكون أ عل تأسر أ بالمؤثرات الخارجية ... هتكون varise Il es à mai 2. unquided media: Vadio. Tiemes les es llais ? Mélice signal carried in electromagnetic spectrum · bidirectional 5151196bu · ferrestrial mecrowave up to 45 Mbps Channels de LAN (Witi) of I wind the land to the said Mbps, S4, Mbps. ·W/de-area (Cellular light blis). 3G cellular ~ few Mbps. satellite. . 1kbps to 45 Mbps channel. :270, msec (end-end) delay. مدارهاحوالين الارمن بمآسب وموق تنمن المكان مي الغرف 31 The Net Work Core: mesh of interconnected youters or the mesh of packet switches and links that interconnects the Internet's end systems. 12016 11 11017 11011 11011 1. packet switching: To send a message from a source end system to a destination end system, the source breaks

long messages into smaller chunks of data known as packets. packets are transmitted over each communication link at a vate equal to the full transmission rate of the link. store -and-for ward. Transmission
it means that the packet switch must
receive the entire packet before it can
begin to transmit the first bit of the
packet onto the outbound link. I how it is in the the thought of the place of the Jos Go Det store Il Mose pass it Router Il december out bound both forwart War it substants bits Il is bits I to travel a cross the wire at near the speed of light 4L = end-end delay 4this Isl sistill number of links. /packet. bits per packet Rate of transmission. Source : PirP21P3

gueueing delay, loss:-- queue of packets waiting for output - packes is carriving and may found that the buffer is Completely full with other packets waiting for transimission., the packet loss will occur or one of the already-queued packets will be dropping Hosts A,B send their packets along 12Mbps Ethornet links to the first youter.

The router 11 The router then directs these packets to the 1.5 Mbps link. forwarding Tables and Routing protocol. (1-26). Forwarding imove packets from router's input to appropriate router out put engen packet II is ... 4 i cols Ip bis ily Is cinguill is
Routers 1 5500 - destination 11 g source II Ip cuits · husel it packet II has bise a 4 About sixtel its lands destination! Il des Jes -- 1 250 9 ; 1 Router 11 vouting: determines source-destination vouter taken by packets. Destination forwardingly see to be t Circuit switching packet switching

2. Circuit switching:

4 circuits dessesse link 15.

traditional felephone butail circuit allow is prison onle. - dedicated resources (no charing). - circuit segment idle if not used by.
Call (no sharing). => Call gets 2 nd circuit in top link.

and 1st circuit in right link. Multiplexing => FDM frequency-division Multiplexing. يم يتقسم التردد إلى عدة تددار من ولكل متخذم و الكاليود الكامرة =) TDM Time division duttiplexing سمّ يتمسم الذمن وكل مستخدم يستخدم الذمن الاللامال على ننفس النود. a seed the house sure I am I a distriction is sent · packet switching . Circuit switching these resources are not The resources needed along reserved, a session's messages path (butters, link transmission) use the resources on to provide for communication demand, and as a consequence bet ween the end systems are reserved for the duration may have to wait (this 15, queue) tor acces of the Communication session to a communication between the end systems.

chapter 1-3
Austall Jaly · packet , Circuit - 10 Users. (15/2 5 storate). - allow more usors to use networks. The second of th - bandwidth quarantess great for bursty data. needed for audio - Simpler, no Call set up Video apps - resource sharing. - excessive congestion possible ex human analogies :- packet delay and lose of reserved resource. protocol needed for reliable data franster, congestion Contro L. - with circuit switching, lookbps must be servered for المعالمة ا عير معدة للحدمات مثل المكالمات العاصلة Morre 10 illo rum 1/2 of or wall 1) it offers better sharing of trans mission Capacity than > 2) it is simpler, more efficient and less costlyhelds . With 35 Users, probability lo active at the same time with packet switching. is less than . 0004. in wary the st but cut out ex on clemand allocation

each user at all time. With TDM ita one - second trame is divided into lotime slots of loomseach , then user would be allo Cated one time slot per frame. Thus, the circuit switched link can support only to (= 1Mbps/lookbps) simulatanous users islationis The probability that a specific uses is active is o. 1 (thatis, lo percent). i't there are 35 users, the probabile that there are llor more simulatarly active is ~0.0004.

when there are to or fewer cective

users (with probability 0. 9996).

· Network of Networks.

-End systems Connect to Internet Via ISPs (Internet service providers).

-Access ISPs in turn must be interconnected so that any two hosts can send packets to each other.

- Resulting network of network is very complex

1- Given millions of access ISPs

- Connect each access ISP to every other

access ISP 0 (N2). connections

or - Connect each access ISP to a global transit ISP:

Customer and provider ISP have economic agreement.

but if one alobal ISP is viable business,

but if one global ISP is viable business,
there will be competitors implies
but if one global ISP is viable businness
There will be competitors --- which must
be inter connected.

and regional networks may arise to connect access nets to ISPs and connect provider networks may runthrer own net work, to bring services, content close to end users.

[4] de lay, loss, throughput in networks - packet arrival rate to link (tem porarily)
exceeds output link Capacity.
- packets queue, wait for turn. 1- Delay (bet wen two router only) = chrocled. drodal = aproc + aqueue + afrans + aprop - deek bit errors "packetil boogs instill" - determine out put link - typically < msec. adqueue queueing delay.
Queue Jists packet Il cussis ou cua Queue Il possibili -: 45 mil sid it poss we to who public queue 11'11's de Checker pig(s the will a golf packt II - time waiting at output link for transmission -depends on Congestion level of vouter. dtens: + transmission delay:

Li-packet length (bits) Ri-link dandwidth (bps).

6

aprop : propagation delay: Communication links lists si juicil cojbit styling! Router 2 Iling tolul - termil de soils -Transimition media 11 July 1. d:- length of physical link 5:- propagation speed in medium (~2x10m/s) dprop(s) = ot (m)And the formation of the first terms of the first t Comparing Transmission and propagation Delay
- Carvan analogy: car ~ bit & caravan ~ packet 5 = 100 km/hr cl trans = 12 sec.
d = 100 km. Described to the same with the same drans for lo cars = 12 sec * locar = 120 sec.

dprop = d/s = loo km / (loo tem/hr) = 1 hr = Total time = 1 hr + 120 sec = 62 minutes. 10 mins le see 4 tro do Il Abrill co votes televel. Il clube 6 mins 4 strong dévolutéent le la dons du se doit à Cales -drans for lo cars = lo cars * 1 m/n = lo mins.
-dprop = dls = loo /looo km/hr = o. 1 hr = b mins
Total time = 16 mins.

Chapter 1-4 2- Queueing delay. R:-link bandwidth (bps) b L:-packet Length (bits) ai average packet arrival rate. - queueing delay of cooled cioque dothe packet 1. Jour is quevering Il do Hd de packet Il listory Micro all do hots-delay b(La). packet loss:

queue preceding link in buffer has finite

capacity

packet arrive to full buffe dropped (lost)

lost packet may be the transmitted by

previous node, by source end system, or not the lost packet may be retransmitted on an end-to-end basis in order to ensure that all data are eventually transferred from source to destination. 3- . Traceroute program:

What do "real" Internet delay of loss look like? Traceroute is a simple program that Can run in any Internet host to provides delay measurment from S to D

7

Source Il is zolyd. Destination Il prisul and bise.
Destination Il the Apis packet one June lia sleuta Destinational Mhush is in packets Il ou Routers ou is in lite is sufficiently layers Routers address, name de cours just 41 L. Thiste - un variet il ens little of lai institution of the last of the la slides 1-49 - Willie en - To low to the solo of with an alos of the busishes yearly of the trablerantes i like to six outers il Routers il phill-Routers Netwaddress 90 -: inliltrans-oceanic link no response (bost, vouternot replying). * * * 4-Through put in Computer Networks Throughput: vate at which bits transferred between Sender/receiver Rs: the rate of the link between the server and the router Rc: the vate of the link between the vouter and client.

Rs Re then the bits pumped by the serve will" flow" right through the vouter and arrive at the client at devate Rs bps, giving a throughput of Rs bps

Rc Rs; then the router will not be able to forward bits as quickly as it receives them. In this case, bits will only leave the router at rate Rc, giving an end-to-end throughput of Rc

mm [Rc) Rs] is seall toul is doubt tell

lo servers and lo clients connected to the core of the computer Network.

The end-end-throughput = min {Rc, Rs, Rs}
The Rc, Rs (botHeneck) R insent Isissur onle

[5] proto col layers and Their service Models.

Networks are complex with many "piceses" to organizing structure of network, we made a protocal.

D Layered Architecture

ille en

loyer Il sucion de l'ayer la gering:loyer Il sucion de l'and reciever - sender. I jhz de
ciona el Gran layer de a lipolló glayer dela
Reciever se vole sing sender se la la la sender.

a. five-layer Internet protocol stack (1-59) b. seven-layer 150 OST reference model (1-60). a.) . send (end system):- { application - Transport? vouter { Network - link - physical}. ·switch { link, physical }. Application Layer: Messages I in 4 good exoles they there protocol the App 15. Trans port layer:
message Il jou by por coll leis bell was one signe. data Il Jaw tendel of held some Connection oriented - TCP Ausbly Just Frenchon less -14Dp Network layer: المسار الهنائب للبيانات ع الهانات عن ملويق أختيار المسار الهنائب للبيانات Toles Joles Ill end-system I i Joie ward -: Ip protocol. the particular to the particul

Chapter 1-5 link layer:

belg in so chatagrams ligh)... Frame Iljourn

(physical layer I wieng til judge pole physical layer:

5 x 19 tien g series of bits I thing frame I into

(Wire) time I do not of one of the series of bits I the series of one of the series of the series of one of the series of t b) 150/05/ reference model. presentation Layer:

Il es lysos à la sième de l'ull beid application Layer. Session layer: Authority to to one duta Il ok cheek Il Joen g full Wang was Still system I check Jang
Transport layers I so has p

Den mog Router Il wo & F switch Il (1-61) (1)

John mog Router Il wo & F switch Il (1-61) (1)

O/P II I/P Il wotown 4il we

From switch layer 1-2 and router implement layer 1:3.

This mean, that Internet router are capable of implementing the 1p protocol (aluger 3 protocol)

While link-layer switches are not.

we'll see that While link-layer switches don't recognize Ip addresses, they are Capable of recognize layer 2 addresses, such as Ethernet addresses.

infiger 1-61): Ht: the transport layer takes the message and appends additional information is called transport-layer header information.

Ht: Will be used by the receiver-side transport

The Ht + M = application layer message + transport layer header in formation = segment

The transport layer

[Segment?

He state of the sale of

The thank

the contain information of the receiving-side transport layer to deliver the message up to the appropriate application and error-detection bits that allow the receiver to deter mine whether bits in the message have been changed in Fouter

in figer 1-61: In: the network-layer takes the segment and adds the network-layer header information.

Hn: Contains the source and destination end system addresses, Creating a network-layer datagram. The H₂ (transport layer header information) + 3 segment M (application layer message) + 3 segment Hn (network layer header information) = Data gram. (network layer Datagram). -: Imk layer Il istudles link layer header information: Hy S146 list Fu and Create the Frame.

The packet has two types of fields: Header fields HHHHM payload field. Wetworks under Attacki-. Network security: - tield of network security: Computer netwoks/ who bad guys is-- Right lie als si light of land of lied lieds. -Internet not originally designed with (much) security:

- a group of matually trusting users attached

to a transport network

. XX Asiall Line pless, 9 layer 15 is so gos; -

Bad guysi-. Mal Ware can get in host from: attacker Il sloil st Drivus: self-replicating in feetion
by receiving / excenting jhall along some ship will be -object Dwarm: self-replicating by passively receiving object that gets it self executed wint con record keystrokes, websites visited, attakers upload into to collection site with hypographical Host like user il tussel will iste en rolled in botnetity, y, used for spam. Dos (Denial of service).
(Maje) server It Analys Lao wig attacker mes song DDOS (Distributed Dos). servers by phone is attackers word a good source Il packets Nicolesso expose Hosts Naph & source address.

IP spoofing send packet with false source a ddress.